



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



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1806

Darlington Memorial Library

JANUARY, FIRST MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

MOON'S PHASES.

○ Full Moon	4	6	41E	● New Moon	19	2	33E
☾ Last quarter	11	0	2E	☾ First quarter	27	1	21E

	W	M	OBSERVATIONS.	☾ ri	☾ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ sets
4	W	1	Circumcision.	7 25	4 35	☾ 21	8 59	4 40
5	T	2	☉ slow 4 minutes	7 25	4 35	☾	10 1	5 37
6	F	3	<i>Very cold rains.</i>	7 25	4 35	☾ 21	11 6	6 41
7	S	4	☾ in her perigee	7 25	4 35	☾	12 10	rises
1	E	5	2d after Christmas	7 24	4 36	☾ 21	1M 11	5 49
2	M	6	Epiphany	7 23	4 37	☾	2 3	6 57
3	T	7	<i>Snow's furiously</i>	7 22	4 38	☾ 21	3 1	8 16
4	W	8	Lucian	7 21	4 39	☾	3 51	9 29
5	T	9	<i>more temperate</i>	7 20	4 40	☾ 20	4 39	10 38
6	F	10	<i>with pleasant</i>	7 19	4 41	☾	5 26	11 46
7	S	11	<i>show'r of snow</i>	7 19	4 41	☾ 17	6 13	0 52
1	E	12	1st after Epiphany	7 18	4 42	☾	7 1	1 57
2	M	13	☾ sets 8 39	7 18	4 42	☾ 13	7 49	2 58
3	T	14	<i>clears up and freezes</i>	7 17	4 43	☾ 25	8 39	3 58
4	W	15	☉ slow 9 minutes	7 16	4 44	☾	9 29	4 51
5	T	16	<i>hazy and cold</i>	7 16	4 44	☾ 19	10 18	5 38
6	F	17	<i>hard frost with</i>	7 16	4 44	☾	11 7	6 23
7	S	18	<i>snow showers</i>	7 15	4 45	☾ 13	11 53	6 37
1	E	19	2 af Eph ☾ in apogee	7 14	4 46	☾ 25	6	sets
2	M	20	☾ sets. 5 2	7 13	4 47	☾	0E 38	5 51
3	T	21	<i>grows warm and</i>	7 12	4 48	☾ 18	1 21	6 56
4	W	22	<i>rains towards</i>	7 11	4 49	☾	2 3	7 54
5	T	23	<i>the end of the</i>	7 10	4 50	☾ 13	2 44	8 52
6		24	<i>month</i>	7 9	4 51	☾ 25	3 26	9 55
7	S	25	Conv. of St. Paul	7 8	4 52	☾	4 9	10 56
1	E	26	3d after Epiphany	7 8	4 52	☾ 20	4 54	11 59
2	M	27	<i>moderates</i>	7 6	4 54	☾	5 43	1 5
3	T	28	☾ gr'st elong. m. v.	7 5	4 55	☾ 17	6 36	2 11
4	W	29	☾ rises. 5 25	7 4	4 56	☾	7 34	3 19
5	T	30	<i>freezing rains</i>	7 3	4 57	☾ 15	8 35	4 21
6	F	31	☉ 13 m.	7 2	4 58	☾ 29	9 38	5 13

— How wretched

Is that poor man, that hangs on princes' favours !
 There is betwixt that smile he would aspire to,
 That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,
 More pangs and fears than wars or women have ;
 And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
 Never to hope again. . . . SHAKESPEARE.

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH, 28 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Full Moon	3	5	22M	☾ New Moon	18	9	29M
☾ Last quarter	10	3	56M	☾ First quarter	26	0	16M

		Observations & aspects	ris	se	pl.	sou	ris.
7S	1	☉ slow 13m 58s.	7	24	58	☾	10 40 3 6
1E	2	Puri. of V. M. Septua.	7	14	59	29	11 40 4 31
2M	3	<i>This month freezes</i>	6	59	5	1	☾ 12 37 5 48
3T	4	<i>about the beginning</i>	6	58	5	2	29 1 30 6 53
4W	5	<i>but becomes changeable</i>	6	57	5	3	☾ 2 21 8 14
5T	6	<i>towards the end of it.</i>	6	56	5	4	29 3 11 9 25
6F	7	Saturn $\frac{1}{2}$ Stationary.	6	55	5	5	☾ 4 10 10 34
7S	8	<i>Warm suns and white</i>	6	54	5	6	26 4 49 11 40
1E	9	Sexagesima Sunday.	6	53	5	8	☾ 5 39 0 43
2M	10	<i>frosts which will</i>	6	52	5	9	22 6 29 1 45
3T	11	<i>bring rain and sleep</i>	6	51	5	10	☾ 7 19 2 41
4W	12	<i>ending in snow,</i>	6	50	5	12	17 8 10 3 32
5T	13	♀ sets 8 24 evening.	6	49	5	13	28 8 59 4 16
6F	14	<i>but it will be good</i>	6	48	5	14	☾ 9 47 4 56
7S	15	☉ slow 14 m.	6	47	5	15	10 10 32 5 23
1E	16	Quinquagesima.	6	46	5	16	22 11 16 5 51
2M	17	<i>weather for making</i>	6	45	5	17	☾ 11 59 6 17
3T	18	☉ enters ♋	6	44	5	19	15 6 sets
4W	19	Ash Wednesday.	6	43	5	20	27 0 47 6 48
5T	20	<i>sugar.</i>	6	42	5	22	☾ 1 24 7 41
6F	21	♂ Stationary.	6	41	5	24	22 2 7 8 42
7S	22	<i>Raine.</i>	6	40	5	25	☾ 2 52 9 35
1E	23	1st Sunday in Lent.	6	39	5	26	18 3 40 10 51
2M	24	<i>Blows cold,</i>	6	38	5	27	☾ 4 31 11 57
3T	25	☉ rises 3 4 m.	6	37	5	28	13 5 26 1 6
4W	26	<i>freezes again.</i>	6	36	5	29	27 6 24 2 9
5T	27	<i>Breaks up.</i>	6	35	5	31	☾ 7 24 3 8
6F	28	☉ slow 13 m.	6	34	5	33	☾ 8 15 3 51

WIT may sometimes be of service at the bar, especially in a lively reply, by which we may throw ridicule on something that has been said on the other side. But, though the reputation of wit be dazzling to a young pleader, I would never advise him to rest his strength upon this talent. It is not his business to make an audience laugh, but to convince the judge; and seldom or never, did any one rise to eminence in his profession, by being a witty lawyer.

MARCH, THIRD MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

☉ Full Moon 4 5 55E			☾ New Moon 20 2 1M				
☾ Last quarter 11 10 38E			☉ First quarter 27 8 32M				
W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ ris	☉ se	☾ pr	☾ sou	☾ sets
7	S	1 David.	6 26	5 34	☾	9 24	4 42
1	E	2 2d Sunday in Lent.	6 25	5 35	☾	10 21	5 19
2	M	3 ☉ slow 12 min.	6 24	5 36	23	11 16	5 54
3	T	4 <i>This month begins</i>	6 22	5 38	☾	0 8	rises
4	W	5 <i>very hard, with</i>	6 21	5 39	22	1 0	7 4
5	T	6 <i>black frosts and</i>	6 19	5 41	☾	1 50	8 14
6	F	7 ☽ rises 7 33 morn.	6 18	5 42	21	2 41	9 25
7	S	8 <i>snow, towards</i>	6 17	5 43	☾	3 33	10 32
1	E	9 3d Sunday in Lent.	6 15	5 45	17	4 24	11 37
2	M	10 <i>the 15th. Expect</i>	6 14	5 46	1	5 16	0 35
3	T	11 <i>white frosts and</i>	6 13	5 47	12	6 8	1 29
4	W	12 <i>warm suns</i>	6 12	5 48	25	6 58	2 15
5	T	13 ☽ rises 8 39 even.	6 10	5 50	☾	7 46	2 53
6	F	14 ☉ ☉ ☽ sup. ☉ ☽ inf.	6 9	5 51	18	8 33	3 30
7	S	15 ☉ slow 9 min.	6 8	5 52	☾	9 18	4 1
1	E	16 4th Sunday in Lent.	6 7	5 53	12	10 1	4 38
2	M	17 <i>which will bring</i>	6 5	5 55	24	10 44	4 53
3	T	18 <i>rain towards</i>	6 3	5 57	☾	11 27	5 22
4	W	19 <i>the 21st and</i>	6 2	5 58	18	☽	sets
5	T	20 ☉ enters ♑	6 1	5 59	☾	0 10	6 39
6	F	21 <i>22d ; a towards</i>	6 0	6 0	14	0 55	7 47
7	S	22 <i>expect the N. W.</i>	5 59	6 1	27	1 44	8 54
1	E	23 5th Sunday in Lent.	5 58	6 2	8	2 35	10 0
2	M	24 <i>wind, with black</i>	5 56	6 4	23	3 29	11 5
3	T	25 Annun. B. V. Mary.	5 54	6 5	☾	4 26	0 10
4	W	26 <i>frosts again, with</i>	5 53	6 7	28	5 25	1 8
5	T	27 <i>some snow and</i>	5 52	6 8	☾	6 24	1 58
6	F	28 <i>towards the end</i>	5 51	6 9	19	7 23	2 45
7	S	29 <i>expect temperate.</i>	5 49	6 11	☾	8 19	3 22
1	E	30 6th Sunday in Lent.	5 48	6 12	17	9 12	3 56
2	M	31 ☉ slow 5 m.	5 47	6 13	☾	10 4	4 27

—*—*—*—*—*—*—
 Curs'd is the man, and void of law and right,
 Unworthy property, unworthy light ;
 Unfit for public rule or private care,
 That wretch, that monster who delights in war ;
 Whose lust is murder, and whose horrid joy,
 To tear his country, and his kind destroy.....POPE.

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1806.

☉ Full Moon		3	2	36M	☾ New Moon		18	3	35E
☾ Last quarter		10	6	2A	☽ First quarter		25	2	46E
W	M	Observations & aspects			☉ ris	☉ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ sets
3	T	1	♀ rises 4 15 morn.			5 45 6 15	☿	10 55	4 54
4	W	2	☉ slow 3 min.			5 44 6 16	♄	11 45	5 26
5	T	3	<i>This month begins</i>			5 43 6 17	♄	0 36	rises
6	F	4	Good Friday ♀ station			5 42 6 18	♄	1 28	8 16
7	S	5	<i>with pleasant warm</i>			5 40 6 20	♄	2 20	9 23
1	E	6	EASTER SUNDAY.			5 39 6 21	♄	3 14	10 27
2	M	7	♂ rises 0 54			5 37 6 23	♄	4 5	11 25
3	T	8	<i>showers, but</i>			5 36 6 24	♄	4 58	0 17
4	W	9	<i>cools towards</i>			5 35 6 25	♄	5 48	1 3
5	T	10	<i>the fifteenth,</i>			5 34 6 26	♄	6 35	1 39
6	F	11	<i>and freezes.</i>			5 32 6 28	♄	7 21	2 12
7	S	12	<i>Showers of snow.</i>			5 31 6 29	♄	8 4	2 40
1	E	13	1st Sunday after East.			5 30 6 30	♄	8 47	3 7
2	M	14	<i>Warm with</i>			5 28 6 32	♄	9 29	3 26
3	T	15	☉ and clocks agree.			5 27 6 33	♄	10 13	3 54
4	W	16	<i>morning frosts.</i>			5 26 6 34	♄	10 57	4 20
5	T	17	<i>Good spring weather.</i>			5 25 6 35	♄	11 45	4 52
6	F	18	♂ Stationary.			5 24 6 36	♄	0	sets
7	S	19	♂ rises 6 12			5 22 6 38	♄	0 35	7 51
1	E	20	2 aft. Eas. ☉ enters ♄			5 21 6 39	♄	1 30	9 0
2	M	21	♂ rises 6 0			5 19 6 41	♄	2 27	10 8
3	T	22	<i>Distant thunder</i>			5 18 6 42	♄	3 27	11 20
4	W	23	<i>and some</i>			5 17 6 43	♄	4 27	0 4
5	T	24	<i>refreshing showers,</i>			5 16 6 44	♄	5 25	0 49
6	F	25	St. Mark.			5 15 6 45	♄	6 21	1 29
7	S	26	<i>towards the</i>			5 14 6 46	♄	7 15	2 4
1	E	27	3d Sunday aft. Easter			5 12 6 48	♄	8 5	2 34
2	M	28	♂ Stationary.			5 11 6 49	♄	8 55	3 1
3	T	29	<i>end.</i>			5 10 6 50	♄	9 44	3 33
4	W	30	☉ fast 3 min.			5 9 6 51	♄	10 33	4 0

PLACE me among princes, or among beggars; the one shall not make me proud, nor the other ashamed; I can take as sound a sleep in a barn as in a palace, and a bottle of hay makes me as good a lodging as a bed of down. Should every day succeed to my wish, it should not transport me; nor would I think myself miserable, if I should not have one quiet hour in my whole life.

L'ESTRANGE'S SENECA.

MAY, FIFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

☉ Full Moon		2	1	59E	☾ New Moon		18	2	22M
☾ Last quarter		10	0	52E	☽ First quarter		24	8	2E
	W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ ris	☉ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ sets	
5	T	1	St. P. & St. J. ☉ fa. 3m	5 7 6	53	24	11 24	4 37	
6	F	2	<i>This month begins</i>	5 6 6	54	m	0 15	rises	
7	S	3	<i>warm,</i>	5 5 6	55	21	1 8	8 7	
1	E	4	4th Sun. after Easter.	5 4 6	56	↑	2 1	9 19	
2	M	5	<i>with thunder</i>	5 3 6	57	16	2 53	10 12	
3	T	6	John Evang.	5 2 6	58	26	3 44	10 57	
4	W	7	♀ rises 3 11 morn.	5 1 6	59	W	4 33	11 39	
5	T	8	<i>and rain, for some</i>	4 59 7	1	22	5 19	0 14	
6	F	9	<i>days.</i>	4 58 7	2	☿	6 3	0 43	
7	S	10	<i>Clears up with cold</i>	4 57 7	3	16	6 46	1 10	
1	E	11	5th Sun. after Easter.	4 56 7	4	28	7 28	1 36	
2	M	12	♂ Stationary.	4 56 7	4	☿	8 10	2 0	
3	T	13	♂ rises 4 0 morn.	4 55 7	5	22	8 53	2 26	
4	W	14	<i>dews, not far short</i>	4 54 7	6	☿	9 37	2 52	
5	T	15	Ascension or holy Th.	4 53 7	7	18	10 28	3 26	
6	F	16	☉ fast 4 min.	4 52 7	8	☿	11 21	4 3	
7	S	17	<i>of white frosts.</i>	4 51 7	9	15	0	sets	
1	E	18	Sun. after ascencion.	4 50 7	10	29	0 18	7 59	
2	M	19	☉ rises 10 13 even.	4 49 7	11	☿	1 18	9 1	
3	T	20	<i>Then comes</i>	4 48 7	12	27	2 19	9 59	
4	W	21	☉ enters ☿	4 48 7	12	☿	3 29	10 57	
5	T	22	<i>warm suns</i>	4 47 7	13	26	4 18	11 30	
6	F	23	<i>and refreshing</i>	4 46 7	14	☿	5 12	0 5	
7	S	24	☿ sets 2 59 morn.	4 45 7	15	25	6 4	0 38	
1	E	25	Whitsunday.	4 44 7	16	☿	6 53	1 6	
2	M	26	<i>showers</i>	4 44 7	16	23	7 41	1 35	
3	T	27	<i>until</i>	4 43 7	17	☿	8 29	2 6	
4	W	28	<i>the end.</i>	4 42 7	18	20	9 18	2 36	
5	T	29	<i>Plant Cucumbers,</i>	4 42 7	18	m	10 8	3 11	
6	F	30	<i>and early Cabbage.</i>	4 41 7	19	16	10 59	3 50	
7	S	31	☉ fast 3 min.	4 40 7	20	29	11 52	4 34	



SURELY those who discharge the important and, let me add, the dignified functions of jurors, should acquire, as far as they possibly can acquire, a knowledge of the laws of their country : for, let me add further, the dignity, though not the importance of their functions, will greatly depend on the abilities, with which they discharge them.....JUDGE WILSON. A 2

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1806.

☉ Full Moon	1	2	34 M	☾ First quarter	23	1	43 M
☾ Last quarter	9	5	39 M	☉ Full Moon	30	4	32 E
● New Moon	16	10	59 M				

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ ris	☉ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ rise
1	E	1	Trinity Sunday.	4 40	7 20	↑	0 34	8 3
2	M	2	☉ fast 2 1-2 min.	4 40	7 20	24	0 44	8 52
3	T	3	<i>This month</i>	4 39	7 21	☾	1 35	9 34
4	W	4	<i>sets in with</i>	4 38	7 22	18	2 25	10 9
5	T	5	<i>cool refreshing</i>	4 37	7 23	☾	3 11	10 40
6	F	6	<i>gales, and</i>	4 36	7 24	12	3 55	11 9
7	S	7	☽ rises 2 27 morn.	4 36	7 24	24	4 39	11 34
1	E	8	1st Sun. after Trinity.	4 35	7 25	☾	5 21	11 57
2	M	9	<i>becomes very warm</i>	4 35	7 25	18	6 1	0 22
3	T	10	<i>for a few days,</i>	4 35	7 25	☾	6 43	0 49
4	W	11	St. Barnabas.	4 35	7 25	26	7 27	1 17
5	T	12	<i>then thunder</i>	4 35	7 25	☾	8 13	1 50
6	F	13	☽ rises 2 56	4 34	7 26	23	9 3	2 31
7	S	14	<i>and lightning</i>	4 34	7 26	☾	9 58	3 20
1	E	15	2d Sun. after Trinity.	4 34	7 26	22	10 57	4 15
2	M	16	☉ & clock agr. Ec. vis.	4 33	7 27	29	11 58	sets
3	T	17	St. Alban.	4 33	7 27	☾	0	8 32
4	W	18	<i>with heavy</i>	4 33	7 27	26	1 1	9 19
5	T	19	☾ south 0 27.	4 33	7 27	☾	2 2	9 59
6	F	20	<i>warm showers.</i>	4 33	7 27	21	3 0	10 33
7	S	21	Longest day, 14h 54m	4 33	7 27	☾	3 54	11 4
1	E	22	3d Sun. after Trinity.	4 33	7 27	19	4 45	11 33
2	M	23	<i>Clears up and</i>	4 33	7 27	☾	5 34	0 2
3	T	24	☾ south 7 22.	4 33	7 27	17	6 22	0 33
4	W	25	☽ sets 0 49.	4 33	7 27	☾	7 11	1 7
5	T	26	<i>cools pleasantly.</i>	4 33	7 27	13	8 0	1 43
6	F	27	<i>Warm and dry.</i>	4 33	7 27	26	8 50	2 25
7	S	28	☾ stat. ☉ ☽ super.	4 34	7 26	↑	9 41	3 14
1	E	29	4 aft. Trin. St. Peter.	4 34	7 26	21	10 33	4 6
2	M	30	☉ slow 3m.	4 34	7 26	☾	11 24	rises

GOOD roads, canals, and navigable rivers, by diminishing the expence of carriage, put the remote parts of the country more nearly upon a level with those in the neighborhood of the town. They are upon that account the greatest of all improvements. They encourage the cultivation of the remote, which must always be the most extensive circle of the country.....SMITH'S WEALTH OF NATIONS.

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Last quarter	8	7	58E	☽ First quarter	22	9	21M
☾ New Moon	15	6	20E	☾ Full Moon	30	7	40M

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☾ ris	☾ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ ris.
3	T	1	☾ slow 3 min.	4 34	7 26	13	1 2	8 5
4	W	2	Visit B. V. Mary.	4 35	7 25	27	1 47	8 39
5	T	3	<i>This month begins</i>	4 35	7 25	☾	2 31	9 6
6	F	4	<i>with sultry heats,</i>	4 35	7 25	20	3 31	9 30
7	S	5	<i>and heavy showers,</i>	4 36	7 24	☾	53	9 55
1	E	6	5th Sun. after Trinity	4 36	7 24	14	4 34	10 20
2	M	7	☾ rises 1 59 morn.	4 37	7 23	26	5 16	10 47
3	T	8	<i>with thunder and</i>	4 37	7 23	☾	6 0	11 14
4	W	9	<i>lightning for several</i>	4 37	7 23	21	6 47	11 40
5	T	10	<i>days ; afterwards</i>	4 38	7 22	8	7 38	12 16
6	F	11	<i>becomes cool, pleasant</i>	4 38	7 22	17	8 34	1 0
7	S	12	<i>and dry, until</i>	4 39	7 21	11	9 34	1 54
1	E	13	6th Sun. after Trinity	4 40	7 20	16	10 36	2 53
2	M	14	☽ sets 9 29 even.	4 41	7 19	☾	11 39	4 3
3	T	15	☾ slow 5 min.	4 42	7 18	16	0	sets
4	W	16	<i>the seventeenth,</i>	4 42	7 18	☾	0 39	7 50
5	T	17	<i>then again becomes</i>	4 43	7 17	16	1 37	8 26
6	F	18	<i>hot and sultry,</i>	4 44	7 16	☾	2 31	9 0
7	S	19	☾ south 10 8 even.	4 44	7 16	16	3 23	9 32
1	E	20	7th Sun. after Trinity	4 45	7 15	29	4 13	10 0
2	M	21	<i>which generates</i>	4 46	7 14	☾	5 3	10 33
3	T	22	<i>other storms of</i>	4 47	7 13	27	5 53	11 6
4	W	23	☾ enter ☾	4 47	7 13	☾	6 43	11 39
5	T	24	<i>rain, thunder and</i>	4 48	7 12	23	7 35	12 22
6	F	25	St. James.	4 49	7 11	☾	8 26	1 7
7	S	26	☾ south 5 10 even.	4 50	7 19	18	9 17	1 58
1	E	27	8th Sun. after Trinity	4 51	7 9	13	10 9	2 56
2	M	28	<i>lightning, which</i>	4 52	7 8	12	10 56	3 51
3	T	29	<i>continuing for three</i>	4 53	7 8	24	11 42	4 51
4	W	30	<i>days, become temperate</i>	4 53	7 7	☾	0 27	5 52
5	T	31	☾ slow 6m. dog days.	4 54	7 6	17	1 9	rises



I AM out of all patience with this vile world for one thing. Mankind are by nature benevolent creatures, except in a few scoundrelly instances. I do not think that avarice of the good things we chance to have, is born with us ; but we are placed here among so much nakedness and hunger, and poverty and want, that we are under a necessity of studying selfishness, in order that we may exist....BURNS.

AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Last quarter 7 8 0M	☽ First quarter 20 8 12E
● New Moon 14 1 23M	○ Full Moon 28 11 25E

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ ris	☉ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ rise
6	F	1	Lammas day.	4 55	7 5	☿	1 50	7 59
7	S	2	☉ slow 6 min.	4 56	7 4	☿	2 31	8 14
1	E	3	9th Snn. after Trinity	4 57	7 3	23	3 13	8 49
2	M	4	<i>Expect thunder</i>	4 58	7 2	☿	3 56	9 15
3	T	5	<i>and some heavy</i>	4 59	7 1	18	4 41	9 44
4	W	6	Transfiguration.	5 0	7 0	8	5 30	10 16
5	T	7	☿ greatest eulong. ev.	5 16	59	13	6 22	10 58
6	F	8	<i>showers, then</i>	5 26	58	26	7 18	11 42
7	S	9	<i>hot and dry</i>	5 36	57	☿	8 18	0 36
1	E	10	10th Sun. aft. Trinity	5 46	59	24	9 19	1 40
2	M	11	<i>sultry heats,</i>	5 56	55	☿	10 20	2 51
3	T	12	<i>with cool hazy</i>	5 66	54	23	11 20	4 5
4	W	13	<i>mornings.</i>	5 76	53	☿	6	sets
5	T	14	☉ slow 4 min.	5 96	51	24	0 17	7 3
6	F	15	Assumption.	5 106	50	☿	1 11	7 35
7	S	16	<i>Hot and dry</i>	5 116	49	28	2 4	8 6
1	E	17	11th after Trinity.	5 136	47	☿	2 56	8 40
2	M	18	<i>but expect rain</i>	5 146	46	23	3 48	9 7
3	T	19	<i>with thunder</i>	5 156	45	☿	4 40	9 47
4	W	20	<i>and lightning.</i>	5 166	44	20	5 32	10 25
5	T	21	☿ Stationary.	5 176	43	↑	6 26	11 9
6	F	22	<i>Cool and clear</i>	5 186	42	15	7 17	11 59
7	S	23	☉ enters ☿	5 196	41	27	8 8	12 58
1	E	24	12 aft. Tr. St. Bartho.	5 216	39	☿	8 57	1 54
2	M	25	<i>mornings on the hills,</i>	5 226	38	22	9 44	2 49
3	T	26	<i>but fogs in the vallies.</i>	5 246	36	☿	10 29	3 48
4	W	27	☿ Stationary.	5 256	35	14	11 12	4 48
5	T	28	St. Augustine.	5 266	34	26	11 54	rises
6	F	29	St. John Baptist.	5 276	33	☿	0 35	6 34
7	S	30	☉ and clock agree.	5 286	32	20	1 18	6 59
1	E	31	13th after Trinity.	5 306	30	☿	2 3	7 26

IN a government founded on the basis of equal liberty among all its citizens, to be ignorant of the law and the constitution, is to be ignorant of the rights of the citizen. Ignorance is invariably the parent of error: where it is blended with a turbulent and unquiet temper, it infallibly produces licentiousness, the most terrible enemy to liberty, except despotism: and even more terrible than despotism

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Last quarter	5	6	6E	☽ First quarter	19	11	OM
● New Moon	12	9	7M	○ Full Moon	27	3	9E

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☉ ris	☉ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ ris.
2	M	1	♀ south 10 8.	5 31	6 29	☿	2 46	7 51
3	T	2	London burnt, 1666.	5 33	6 27	27	3 33	8 26
4	W	3	♂ ☉ ♀ inferior.	5 34	6 26	♄	4 23	9 1
5	T	4	<i>This month, for</i>	5 35	6 25	23	5 17	9 44
6	F	5	<i>two weeks, will</i>	5 36	6 24	☿	6 14	10 35
7	S	6	☉ fast 1 1-2 min.	5 37	6 23	19	7 12	11 33
1	E	7	14 af Tr. dog days end	5 39	6 21	☿	8 12	0 40
2	M	8	Nativity of B.V. Mary	5 40	6 20	17	9 10	1 50
3	T	9	<i>be very warm</i>	5 41	6 19	♄	10 7	3 4
4	W	10	<i>and dry, but</i>	5 42	6 18	17	11 3	4 19
5	T	11	<i>towards the end</i>	5 44	6 16	☿	11 56	5 33
6	F	12	<i>will be</i>	5 45	6 15	17	♄	sets
7	S	13	♀ stationary.	5 46	6 14	☿	0 50	6 48
1	E	14	15th Sun. after Trin.	5 48	6 12	17	1 43	7 9
2	M	15	<i>cold with hoar</i>	5 49	6 11	☿	2 36	7 47
3	T	16	<i>frosts in the</i>	5 50	6 10	15	3 30	8 26
4	W	17	<i>mornings, with</i>	5 51	6 9	28	4 25	9 12
5	T	18	<i>sultry suns after the</i>	5 53	6 7	♄	5 18	10 2
6	F	19	♀ rises 3 48 morn.	5 54	6 6	23	6 11	10 55
7	S	20	☉ fast 6 min.	5 56	6 4	☿	7 1	11 52
1	E	21	15th Sun. after Trin.	5 57	6 3	17	7 49	0 50
2	M	22	☉ ☉ ♄	5 58	6 2	29	8 35	1 50
3	T	23	☉ enters ☿	6 0	6 0	☿	9 19	2 48
4	W	24	<i>middle of the day.</i>	6 1	5 59	23	10 2	3 47
5	T	25	♄ rises 1 3 morn.	6 2	5 58	☿	10 44	4 46
6	F	26	St. Cyprian.	6 3	5 57	17	11 26	5 30
7	S	27	☉ fast 9 min.	6 5	5 55	29	0 8	rises
1	E	28	17th after Trinity.	6 6	5 54	☿	0 53	6 5
2	M	29	St Michel.	6 7	5 53	24	1 40	6 36
3	T	30	St. Jerome.	6 9	5 51	♄	2 30	7 11

itself, were it not invariably short lived, whilst the other endures for ages; on the contrary, when ignorance is united with supineness, liberty becomes lethargic, and despotism erects her standard without opposition. An enlightened people, who have once attained the blessings of a free government, can never be enslaved until they abandon virtue and relinquish science. These are the nurses of infant liberty and its fostering genii when matured. To

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Last quarter 5 2 33 M	☽ First quarter 19 5 20 M
● New Moon 11 6 30 E	☾ Full Moon 27 6 24 M

W	M	Observations & aspects	☽ ris	☽ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ ris.
4	W	1 ☽ fast 10 min.	5 10	5 50	8	3 23	7 53
5	T	2 <i>Cold winds in</i>	6 11	5 49	II	4 18	8 44
6	F	3 <i>the mornings</i>	6 12	5 48	16	5 15	9 37
7	S	4 <i>begins this month,</i>	6 13	5 47	29	6 13	10 38
1	E	5 18th after Trinity.	6 14	5 46	☽	7 9	11 47
2	M	6 <i>gentle frosts with</i>	6 16	5 44	27	8 5	0 54
3	T	7 <i>warm afternoons,</i>	6 18	5 42	☾	8 59	2 8
4	W	8 ♀ rises 4 35 morn.	6 19	5 41	26	9 52	3 22
5	T	9 St. Denys.	6 20	5 40	☿	10 44	4 32
6	F	10 <i>then expect</i>	6 22	5 38	26	11 37	5 46
7	S	11 <i>rain from</i>	6 23	5 37	☾	☽	sets
1	E	12 19th after Trinity.	6 24	5 36	25	0 30	5 48
2	M	13 <i>the V. E. quarter;</i>	6 25	5 35	☿	1 24	6 27
3	T	14 ♂ rises 0 51 morn.	6 27	5 33	23	2 20	7 13
4	W	15 ☽ fast 14 min.	6 28	5 32	↑	3 15	8 0
5	T	16 <i>clears up with</i>	6 30	5 30	19	4 9	8 53
6	F	17 ☽ ☽ superior.	6 31	5 29	☿	5 1	9 51
7	S	18 St. Luke.	6 32	5 28	14	5 50	10 47
1	E	19 20th after Trinity.	6 33	5 27	26	6 37	11 50
2	M	20 <i>morning hoar frosts.</i>	6 34	5 26	☿	7 22	0 48
3	T	21 <i>V. W. wind blows</i>	6 36	5 24	19	8 5	1 45
4	W	22 <i>cool, then</i>	6 38	5 22	☿	8 47	2 43
5	T	23 ☽ enters ☿	6 39	5 21	13	9 28	3 41
6	F	24 <i>expect calm</i>	6 40	5 20	25	10 11	4 41
7	S	25 ☿ sets 8 51 even.	6 42	5 18	☿	10 55	5 42
1	E	26 21st after Trinity.	6 43	5 17	20	11 41	6 48
2	M	27 <i>and warm afternoons,</i>	6 44	5 16	8	0 30	rises
3	T	28 St Simon & Jude.	6 45	5 15	16	1 23	5 57
4	W	29 <i>and immediately</i>	6 46	5 14	29	2 18	6 44
5	T	30 <i>expect rain.</i>	6 47	5 13	II	3 15	7 35
6	F	31 ☽ fast 16 min.	6 49	5 11	26	4 13	8 37

seek their favour is to secure it; to neglect, is infallibly to lose it.

TUCKER'S BLACKSTONE.

IT is now high time that your cattle are well provided for, both in food and good stabling; to make them comfortable, chunk and daub their houses, give them good hay to eat, and dry straw to sleep on, and I will engage they

NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH. 30 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Last quarter 3	10	8M	☽ First quarter 18	2	CM
☾ New Moon 10	6	21M	☾ Full Moon 25	8	41E

	V	M	Observations & aspects	☾ ris	☾ set	☾ pl	☾ sou	☾ ris.
7 S	1		All Saints.	6 50	5 10	☾	5 10	9 44
1 E	2		22d after Trinity.	6 51	5 9	24	6 4	10 49
2 M	3		☉ fast 16 min.	6 53	5 7	☾	6 57	11 59
3 T	4		Indian summer begins.	6 54	5 6	22	7 48	1 11
4 W	5		Cold mornings	6 55	5 5	☾	8 39	2 22
5 T	6		and warm days ;	6 56	5 4	21	9 29	3 51
6 F	7		☽ south 7 12	6 58	5 2	☾	10 20	4 42
7 S	8		threatens rain.	6 59	5 1	19	11 13	5 53
1 E	9		23d after Trinity.	7 0	5 0	☾	12 7	7 2
2 M	10		White frost	7 1	4 59	17	☾	sets
3 T	11		after warm	7 2	4 58	1	1 3	5 51
4 W	12		rains and	7 3	4 57	14	1 57	6 41
5 T	13		☽ invisible.	7 4	4 56	27	2 51	7 39
6 F	14		lightning.	7 5	4 55	☾	3 42	8 37
7 S	15		☉ fast 15 min.	7 6	4 54	21	4 30	9 37
1 E	16		24th after Trinity.	7 7	4 53	☾	5 16	10 37
2 M	17		Flows cold	7 8	4 52	15	5 59	11 36
3 T	18		Indian summer ends.	7 9	4 51	27	6 41	0 24
4 W	19		☽ sets 7 32.	7 10	4 50	☾	7 22	1 31
5 T	20		from the N. W.	7 11	4 49	21	8 3	2 28
6 F	21		☽ 4 31	7 12	4 48	☾	8 45	3 25
7 S	22		Cicilia. ☉ enters ♏	7 12	4 48	16	9 30	4 28
1 E	23		25th after Trinity.	7 13	4 47	28	10 18	5 35
2 M	24		showers of	7 14	4 46	☾	11 9	6 37
3 T	25		☽ invisible.	7 15	4 45	26	0 4	7 43
4 W	26		snow and rain,	7 16	4 44	☾	1 2	8 38
5 T	27		vulgarly called sleet.	7 16	4 44	22	2 1	9 35
6 F	28		Clears up.	7 17	4 43	☾	2 59	rises
7 S	29		☉ fast 11 1-2 min.	7 18	4 42	21	3 55	8 39
1 E	30		Adv't Sun. St. Andr.	7 19	4 41	☾	4 49	9 45

will pay you in a double quantity of milk and butter. Do not let your hogs sleep in the fresh manure of the horse stable, its heat is killing to hogs—nor your fowls roost on the hay-rack, the dung of fowls is poisonous to horses—make the hens sleep in a house by themselves. Your wood pile ought to make a show for winter, for it looks unfarmier like to be plodding about in the snow for a stick of wood, and besides the women dont like it. A good fire is a com-

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1806.

☾ Last quarter 2 5 24E | ☽ First quarter 17 11 11E
 ● New Moon 9 9 4E | ○ Full Moon 25 9 40M

	W	M	Observations & aspects	☾ ris	☽ se	☾ pl.	☾ sou	☾ ris.
2	M	1	☉ fast 11 min.	7 19	4 41	☾	5 40	10 56
3	T	2	<i>This month</i>	7 20	4 40	☾	6 30	0 8
4	W	3	<i>begins very</i>	7 20	4 40	17	7 19	1 15
5	T	4	<i>hard with</i>	7 21	4 39	☾	8 8	2 24
6	F	5	<i>black frost</i>	7 21	4 39	15	8 58	3 33
7	S	6	Nicholas.	7 22	4 38	29	9 50	4 41
1	E	7	2d Sun. in Advent.	7 22	4 38	☾	10 44	5 59
2	M	8	Conception of V. M.	7 23	4 37	13	11 38	6 51
3	T	9	<i>and snows</i>	7 23	4 37	26	☾	sets
4	W	10	<i>from the N. W.</i>	7 24	4 36	☾	0 31	5 17
5	T	11	☽ Stationary.	7 25	4 35	22	1 23	6 15
6	F	12	<i>heavy snow,</i>	7 25	4 35	☽	2 13	7 14
7	S	13	Lucy. ☽ rises 11 13	7 25	4 35	17	2 59	8 12
1	E	14	3d Sun. in Advent.	7 26	4 34	29	3 44	9 21
2	M	15	☉ fast 5 min.	7 26	4 34	☾	4 26	10 13
3	T	16	☾ in apogee.	7 26	4 34	23	5 6	11 8
4	W	17	<i>clears up,</i>	7 26	4 34	☽	5 47	0 7
5	T	18	☽ rises 3 19 morn.	7 26	4 34	17	6 28	1 8
6	F	19	☾ invisible.	7 27	4 33	29	7 10	2 2
7	S	20	☾ ☉ inferior.	7 27	4 33	☽	7 56	3 3
1	E	21	4th in Adv't. St. Ths.	7 27	4 33	23	8 44	4 5
2	M	22	<i>thaws and makes blashy</i>	7 27	4 33	☽	9 37	5 9
3	T	23	Shortest day. <i>streets.</i>	7 27	4 33	19	10 33	6 10
4	W	24	☉ and clock agree.	7 27	4 33	☾	11 32	7 8
5	T	25	CHRISTMAS DAY.	7 27	4 33	17	0 32	rises
6	F	26	St. Stephen.	7 27	4 33	☾	1 31	6 8
7	S	27	St. John.	7 27	4 33	15	2 28	7 20
1	E	28	1st Sun. after Chris.	7 29	4 34	☾	3 22	8 32
2	M	29	Innocents.	7 29	4 34	15	4 13	9 44
3	T	30	☉ slow 3 min.	7 26	4 34	☾	5 3	10 55
4	W	31	Silvester.	7 25	4 35	14	5 53	0 2

fortable thing in a cold day, especially when you can drink your own bottle of cider by it, and at the same time hear the busy hum of the spinning-wheel turned by the industrious hand of a fresh-cheeked, fair and cheerful daughter. That your meat-barrels, flour-tubs, cider-casks and granaries are all well filled, and that you may have health to enjoy the sweets of the harvest, is the ardent and honest wish of your old friend

FRANKLIN.

money, be more eager to save than to acquire : when people say, " money is to be got here, and money is to be got there," take no notice ; mind your own business ; stay where you are ; and secure all you can get, without stirring. When you hear that your neighbour has picked up a purse of gold in the street, never run out into the same street, looking about you, expecting to pick up such another ; or when you are informed that he has made a fortune in one branch of business, never change your own, in order to be his rival. Do not desire to be rich all at once ; but patiently add farthing to farthing. Perhaps you despise the petty sum ; and yet they who want a farthing, and have no friend that will lend them it, think farthings very good things. Whang, the foolish miller, when he wanted a farthing in his distress, found that no friend would lend, because they knew he wanted. Did you ever read the story of Whang in our books of Chinese learning ; he who, despising small sums, and grasping at all, lost even what he had ?

Whang, the miller, was naturally avaricious ; nobody loved money better than he, or more respected those that had it. When people would talk of a rich man in company, Whang would say I know him very well ; he and I have been long acquainted ; he and I are intimate ; he stood for a child of mine : but if ever a poor man was mentioned, he had not the least knowledge of the man ; he might be very well for aught he knew, but he was not fond of many acquaintances, and loved to choose his company.

Whang, however, with all his eagerness for riches, was in reality poor, he had nothing but the profits of his mill to support him, but though these were small, they were certain ; while his mill stood and went, he was sure of eating, and his frugality was such, that he every day laid some money by, which he would at intervals count and contemplate with much satisfaction. Yet still his acquisitions were not equal to his desires, he only found himself above want, whereas he desired to be possessed of affluence.

One day as he was indulging these wishes, he was informed, that a neighbour of his had found a pan of money under ground, having dreamed of it three nights running before. These tidings were daggers to the heart of poor Whang. Here am I, says he toiling and moiling from morning till night, for a few paltry farthings, while neigh-

four Hunks only goes quietly to bed, and dreams himself into thousands before morning. O that I could dream like him ! with what pleasure would I dig round the pan ! how silyly would I carry it home ; not even my wife should see it ! and then, O the pleasure of thrusting one's hand into a heap of gold, up to the elbow !

Such reflections only served to make the miller unhappy ; he discontinued his former assiduity, he was quite disgusted with small gains, and his customers began to forsake him. Every day he repeated the wish, and every night laid himself down in order to dream. Fortune that was for a long time unkind, at last, however, seemed to smile upon his distresses, and indulged him with the wished-for vision. He dreamed, that under a certain part of the foundation of his mill, there was concealed a monstrous pan of gold and diamonds, buried deep in the ground, and covered with a large flat stone. He rose up, thanked the stars, that were at last pleased to take pity on his sufferings, and concealed his good luck from every person, as is usual in money dreams, in order to have the vision repeated the two succeeding nights, by which he should be certain of its veracity ; his wishes in this also were answered, he still dreamed of the same pan of money, in the very same place.

Now, therefore, it was past a doubt ; so getting up early the third morning, he repairs alone, with a mattock in his hand to the mill, and began to undermine that part of the wall which the vision directed. The first omen of success that he met was a broken mug ; digging still deeper, he turns up a house tile, quite new and entire. At last, after much digging, he came to the broad flat stone, but then so large, that it was beyond one man's strength to remove it. Here, cried he, in raptures to himself, here it is ; under this stone there is room for a very large pan of diamonds indeed. I must even go home to my wife, and tell her the whole affair, and get her out to assist me in turning it up. Away therefore he goes, and acquaints his wife with every circumstance of their good fortune. Her raptures on this occasion easily may be imagined ; she flew round his neck, and embraced him in an agony of joy ; but those transports, however, did not delay their eagerness to know the exact sum ; returning, therefore, speedily together to the place where Whan had been digging, there they found—not indeed the expected treasure, but the mill, their only support, undermined and fallen. Adieu.

CONNECTICUT ANTIQUITIES;

OR,

BLUE LAWS.

At a court held at New-Haven, December 3d, 1651.

WILL HARDING, being convicted of a great deal of base carriages with divers young girls, together with enticing and corrupting divers young men, servants in his plantation, haunting with them at night meetings and junketings, &c. was sentenced to be severely whipped, and fined 5l. to Mr. Malbone, and 5l. to Will Andrews; whose families and daughters he hath so much wronged, and presently to depart the plantation, and not return under the penalty of severe punishment.

1642. Samuel Hoskins and Elizabeth Cleverly being desirous to join together in the state of marriage, and not being able to make proof of their parents' consent, but seeing they both affirm they have the consent of their parents, and withal having entered into contract, and sinfully and wickedly made themselves both unfit for any other, and for which they have both received publique correction, upon these considerations granted them liberty to marry.

1643. Margaret Bedford being convicted of divers miscarriages, was severely whipped, and ordered to be married to Nicholas Jennings, with whom she had been caught.

The glorious uncertainty of the Law.

A cause was tried at the last assizes for the county of Norfolk, in which the matter in dispute was a horse sold for 25l. and a verdict was given for the Plaintiff in 32l. damages. The plaintiff and his friends exulted at his success; but how transitory was the pleasure; for, upon the taking of the costs, the Plaintiff's Attorney's bill, which amounted to 207l. 18s. 2d. was actually reduced to 100l. leaving the winner to pay 107l. 18s. 2d. and the loser 100l.

London Paper.

For the Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack.

A HINT TO PARENTS.

DO you want your children healthy and chearful, good-natured and forbearing, and can you expect your offspring to possess these qualities, without you yourselves are possessed of them, or teach the little ones how they are to be acquired? Can you expect your children will know how, or

feel the enjoyment of cleanliness, unless it is by comparing it with the contrary situation? It is a folly to suppose that an infant will grow as strong or as well in a dirty skin and unclean clothes, as it will when both are clean. A child that is constantly kept clean and washed frequently, at least once a day all over in cold water, cannot abide dirt, and will as naturally run to its nurse to be washed, when dirty, as it will when it is hungry. Children, like tender roots, want much care and nourishing; like plants of a tender kind, they will not grow in a barren or uncultivated soil. Their little wants must be attended to, I don't mean the want of foolish baubles, for the want of these should be restrained, but they should not be permitted to go crying about for fifteen minutes at a time hollowing for a drink of water, a piece of bread, or to go to bed when sleepy; nature points out the necessity of these, and therefore they ought to be attended to immediately; by giving a deaf ear to children on these occasions, you not only irritate their passions but exhaust their little feelings; and it further has a tendency to blunt the edge of a cheerful obedience on the part of the child. For as the example of disobedience is first set by the parent or nurse, the same principle of indifference is caught by the child. It is the same with respect to a child's telling lies. What kind of construction is a child to put on the act of a mother which actually embraces a lie, the not putting into execution what she has promised her darling, be it a whipping for a bad act, a ginger cake, or a little book, for a good one.

A CHILD'S FRIEND.

From Dr. Buchan's advice to Mothers.

OF all the absurdities that prevail in the treatment of infants, there is none so grossly repugnant to common sense, as the frenzy of giving them physic before we give them food. They scarcely begin to breathe, when some purgative slop is forced down their throats, and the tender stomach and bowels are thrown into a state of the most unnatural irritation.

The admirable manner, in which the thin diluted, and gently opening properties of the mother's milk, are adapted to every medicinal as well as alimentary purpose. Nature does not afford, nor can art contrive, any effectual substitute for that delicious fluid. By degress the milk acquires consistence, and affords greater nourishment to the

child, as he becomes more capable of digesting it. At length, his bodily strength increasing, and his teeth bursting through the gums, he can take more solid and substantial food, which requires still greater powers of digestion.

Infants are commonly deprived of the breast too soon. What people call solid food is supposed to contribute more to their growth and health. But, in the first place, milk, though a fluid, is immediately converted into a solid substance in the stomach, where it is soon after digested, and then affords the best nutriment possible. It also appears contrary to nature to put solid substances into the mouth of a child, before it is furnished with teeth to chew them. I should therefore look upon the previous cutting of the teeth as the surest indication of the proper time for weaning children.

It is remarkable that, during the continuance of this usually sharp and painful operation, (cutting teeth,) children, as it were, instinctively, carry every thing that is put into their hands up to their mouths. Give them on such occasions crusts of bread, pieces of biscuit, dried fruits, or fresh liquorice-root, which they may suck and chew. Corals, glass, and the like hard bodies, are very improper, as they will either bruise the gums and cause an inflammation, or make them hard and callous by continual rubbing, so as to render the cutting of the teeth still more difficult, and the pain more acute and lasting.

It is not necessary to confine children, after they are weaned, to one particular sort of food. The bill of fare may be gradually enlarged with the child's growth, provided always that it consists of an innocent variety. He may have bread and milk at one time, bread pudding at another, and bread sliced in broth, or in the gravy of roast meat, diluted with water, now and then, till at length his teeth being properly grown, and fit to chew meat itself, he may be allowed a little of it at dinner, with a due proportion of bread and of wholesome vegetables. But I must forbid in the most positive manner any artificial sweetening of his food, all spices or seasoning, except salt, all sorts of pastry, butter in every form, unripe fruits, and fermented liquors.

I would advise the mother not to adopt the pernicious custom of giving food or drink to children during the night. Even in the course of the day, they should not be crammed every hour, and trained up in habits of early glut-

tony. Temperance is that sure preservative of health, which they cannot be taught to practice too soon. Let them eat freely at proper intervals ; and the longer they are kept from the things already forbidden, the more rapidly will they thrive, and the greater number of diseases will they escape.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the numberless contrivances of mothers to teach their children to walk, as if it was a thing to be learned by their instruction ; and to keep them propped up by wooden machines, or suspended by back-strings, as if their lives and limbs were to be endangered by the least tumble. They are too near the ground and too light to hurt themselves by falling. Besides, the oftener they fall, the sooner they will learn, when down to get up again ; and the only way to make them sure footed, is to accustom them betimes to trust more to the proper management of their own legs, than to any artificial support.

Care should always be taken not to expose infants either in bed or out of bed to an oblique light, or they will become squint-eyed. They should be kept facing it, when up, and exactly the reverse, when laid down to rest. If the light come upon them from one side, their eyes will take that direction, and thus they will get the habit of looking crossways.

It is of still greater moment to pay strict attention to their bedding. Nothing can have a more relaxing tendency, or be at the same time more unfavourable to cleanliness, than beds and pillows stuffed with feathers. Horse-hair cushions and mattresses are far preferable ; but if soft bran were used instead of hair for the stuffing of children's beds and pillows, these would more readily let any moisture pass through them, would never be too much heated, and might be frequently changed or renewed without any great trouble or expence.

I wish to see the most amiable of all passions, maternal love, displayed in promoting the health and fortifying the constitutions of children,—not in relaxing them by every species of softness and effeminacy. When this passion is carried beyond the proper bounds, it ceases to be love : it becomes a sort of blind infatuation, always injures and often destroys the object of its regard. Mothers should never forget the fable of the monkey snatching up one of its young in a moment of alarm, and, in order to save it from danger, squeezed it so hard as to occasion its death.

MEDICAL.

Juglans oblonga alba, Butternut or White-walnut.

AN extract of the bark of this tree affords a mild and safe cathartic (purge.) The bark may be boiled in water, when the juice is supposed to be sufficiently boiled, it may be taken out, and the water boiled down to a consistency of making it into pills. The bark and shells of the nuts dye a good brown colour, scarcely ever fading.

N. B. The decoction ought to stand a while to settle, and then strained through a woollen cloth, and then reduced to a honey thickness.—Extracts are to be sprinkled with the spirits of wine, in order to keep it from moulding. They should be kept in bladders moistened with sweet oil.

Dysentery.

A strong decoction of the root of the low running blackberry, by some called dewberry, given about milk warm to the patient, and assisted by drinking plentifully of water, is strongly, from experience, recommended to those afflicted with the dysentery. About three tea-cups full of the decoction, of the above root, is a sufficient quantity to be taken by a grown person. It operates as a gentle purge.

NOTE. We would recommend the taking castor-oil and an emetic to clear the stomach of bile on the first appearance of this ugly disease. The body ought to be kept in a free state of perspiration, the wearing flannel next the skin will add much to this. Mutton soup cannot be too freely used either as a preventative or cure for this complaint. As a drink, buttermilk-whey, port wine, green tea, may be taken, sweet air and cleanliness is particularly necessary. Ed.

Doctor Malone's receipt for a cold.

TAKE a large spoonful of linseed, with a two penny worth stick of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put them in two quarts of soft water, then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy powder, a table spoonful of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice, to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger fresh colds, in going out. It has been known to cure colds which have almost settled into a consumption, in less than three weeks.

Costiveness.

PERSONS who are generally costive should live upon a moistening and laxative diet, as roasted or boiled apples, pears, stued prunes, raisins, gruels with currants, butter, honey, sugar and such like. Broths with spinage, leeks,

and other soft pot-herbs, are likewise proper. Rye-bread, or that which is made of a mixture of wheat and rye together, ought to be eaten. No person, troubled with costiveness, should eat white bread alone, especially that which is made of fine flour.

Costiveness is increased by keeping the body too warm, and by every thing that promotes the perspiration; as wearing flannel, lying too long a-bed, &c. Intense thought, and a sedentary life, are likewise hurtful. All the secretions and excretions are promoted by moderate exercise without doors, and by a gay, cheerful, sprightly temper of mind.

The drink should be of an opening quality. All ardent spirits, austere and astringent wines, as port, claret, &c. ought to be avoided. Malt-liquor that is fine, and of a moderate strength, is very proper. Butter-milk, whey, and other watery liquors, are likewise proper, and may be drank in turns, as the patient's inclination directs.

Those who are troubled with costiveness, ought, if possible, to remedy it by diet, as the constant use of medicines for that purpose, is attended with many inconveniences, and often with bad consequences. I never knew any one get into a habit of taking medicine for keeping the body open, who could leave it off. In time, the custom becomes necessary, and generally ends in a total relaxation of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, wasting of the strength, and death.

BUCHAN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

AGRICULTURE.

The following was communicated by our friend TOWNSEND, at Frederick-Town, Pennsylvania.

A HINT FOR FARMERS AND GRAZIERS.

A CALF when first calved, weighed 73lbs. at 73 days old weighed 200lbs. which lacks only 3-4 of gaining one pound and 3-4 daily. Measured in length seven feet ten inches, three feet ten inches and three-fourths round the heart, ten inches round the knee joint, thirteen inches and three-fourths round the gambriel joint;—at one year or 365 days would weigh 711lbs. on the above increase.

For the preservation of Fruit Trees.

NO discoveries are of more importance than those which are connected with the improvement of agriculture. Every one who has attended to this subject is acquainted with the

sweeping destruction which has been occasioned by the genus of the Eurca, or Caterpillar. Many counties of this kingdom, especially in the western districts, depend, in a great degree, on the annual produce of the orchard ; and in these districts, at least, it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the Caterpillar, which has been attended with complete success. A clod of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree ; and this is the whole process. From the hour that this operation is performed, the insects, even in the most remote ramifications, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a short time, be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will afterwards attempt to renew his depredations ; but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted the ascent. We state this fact with confidence, but we leave to the learned Zoologist the explanation of the mystery.....*London Paper.*

Mr. Cooper's (of New-Jersey,) management of
CIDER.

ONE of the first errors with respect to cider is, gathering apples when wet ; the next is, throwing them together exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass, then grind ; and for want of a trough or vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, putting the pumice on the press as fast as ground ; then making so large a cheese that fermentation will come on before the juice can be all pressed out ; and certain it is that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese.

I gather the apples for cider when dry ; put them on a floor under cover ; have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once ; and when the weather is warm, I grind them late in the evening, spreading the pumice over the trough to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber colour ; and early in the morning press it off. The longer a cheese lies after being ground, before the pressing, the better, provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance : take a tart apple, bruise one side and let it lie till brown, then taste the juice of each part, and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich,

though of a tart apple. So if sweet and tart apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart; but if let lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take care to put cider in clean sweet casks; and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not to let them stand with a remnant or lees in, which is certain to make them sour, must, or stink.

The following method of clarifying Cider, is taken from the Boston Weekly Magazine.

TAKE the largest cask you have on your farm, from a barrel upwards: put a few sticks in the bottom, in the manner that housewives set a ley cask, so as to raise a vacancy of two or three inches from the bottom of the cask; then lay over these sticks either a clean old blanket, or, if that be not at hand, a quantity of the swinglings of flax, so as to make a coat of about a quarter of an inch thick, when it is well pressed down; then put in so much clean washed sand from a beach or road as will cover about six or eight inches in depth of your vessel; pass all your cider from the press through a table-cloth suspended by the corners, which will take out the pumice; and pour the liquor gently upon the sand, through which it must be suffered to filtre gradually; and as it runs off by a tap inserted in your vessel in the vacancy made by the sticks at the bottom, it will be found, by this easy method, as clear as cider can be expected, after the most laborious process of refining; and all the mucilaginous matter, which causes the fermentation and souring of cider, will be so separated as to prevent that disagreeable consequence.

Pennsylvania Farmer.

Note.... This method followed for filtrating muddy waters such as those of the Mississippi and Missouri would answer good purpose, and would at least take all sediment and slime with which they abound away....*Editor.*

For the Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack.

DOMESTIC COFFEE.

FRIEND CRAMER,

HAVING seen several publications recommending our common potatoes as an excellent substitute for the West and East India coffee, I desired my wife to make the trial and do it every justice. Accordingly we had it for breakfast next morning, and we found it an excellent sub-

stitute indeed, and I dont know but equal to foreign coffees. It tastes and smells so much like the West India coffee, that my wife, who cannot drink it, felt much disposed to persevere in the drinking this, but could not from its great similarity. As a further proof, I have had friends to breakfast with me when we have had this coffee, they drank it without discovering the difference either in color, taste or smell; having finished their breakfast, I mentioned that the coffee which they had been drinking was made of potatoes, they again tasted it, and felt as much surprised as they seemed to be pleased at so valuable a discovery, and said they would surely try it after they got home.

I am for my own part convinced of the utility of the introduction of this kind of coffee. That the potatoe is wholesome no body pretends to dispute, and that it would be a very considerable abridgement of family expences is also as evident. We who are situated three hundred miles from a seaport ought to take every method to lessen the wish for foreign articles; from two principles we ought to attend to this; from the principles of economy and independency. What! shall it be said that we cannot make a comfortable breakfast without going all the way to the West Indies for a pound of coffee. What has been the cause of the depraved character of the Spanish nation?—The indulgence of luxuries. Hence follows incapacity to attend to business, the loss of manly vigor, the mind as well as the body become debilitated in the individual, and at length it creeps by imperceptible degrees into the councils of the nation, and the heads of departments. This being the case, where is the hero, the patriot, or statesman to stem the torrents abridging the rights of the people, or the introduction of oppression and tyranny, the dissolution of every right of equal liberty and justice.

I did not intend to shew that it was politically as well as morally right, that we should drink coffee made of potatoes. Since I was drawn into it, however, you will be good enough to pardon me for the intrusion. A FRIEND TO ECONOMY.

The following is the method which I have practised to make the

DOMESTIC COFFEE.

TAKE the red or white potatoe, wash them clean, and with their skin on cut them in small square pieces about the size of an hazle-nut, or less, hang them over a slow fire

in an iron kettle, a ten gallon sugar kettle for instance, as it gives you room to stir them about, for this must be done in order that they may dry regularly. After all the watery particles are exhaled, by thus drying and stirring them about, which may take the whole day, if your quantity be considerable, and when they begin to look brown and rattle with dryness, take them off, and after being cooled pack them away in a crock or bag, and as you want to use them take about one third more than you would of the West India coffee, burn it, grind it and clarify it in the same manner as you have been accustomed to manage other kinds of coffee, and with the addition of good cream and sugar, you may have a dish of coffee fit for the breakfast table of a prince.

I sincerely hope that prejudice may sleep until a fair trial be given at least, when I doubt not but that which may appear a little dubious to some will be sufficiently confirmed by the experiment.

Egyptian Wheat.—A pound of this grain having been lately sent by Mr. W. Moore, of Dublin, as a present to Mr. Jefferson, the following account taken from a late English paper, will show its produce and the estimation in which it is held in England. “Mr. Showler of Lincoln, three years ago, planted twenty-five grains of this wheat. The second years produce was ten bushels. This year he reaped upwards of forty quarters, part of which the last week, he sold at five guineas per quarter.” *Balt. Teleg.*

To preserve Cucumbers from insects.

HAVING suffered greatly by insects destroying plants in my garden and particularly cucumbers, and having learned a remedy for the evil, you are requested to publish the following for the benefit of the public :

Last year I was more unfortunate than common in the loss of my cucumber plants, three successive crops being wholly cut off. But towards the end of June having heard that spirits of turpentine would preserve them, I planted seed the fourth time, and as soon as the plants had begun to get forward, I procured the spirit and mixed it with about the same quantity of water, with which I lightly touched the ground round the plants ; and the consequence was neither bugs nor worms molested the vines, and my crop of cucumbers was as good as any I ever had.

AN OLD FARMER.

COURTS OF LAW.

SUPREME COURTS of the *United States* are held at the City of Washington, on the 1st Monday in February, annually.

CIRCUIT COURTS. *New-York*.—At New-York on the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of September, annually. *New-Jersey*.—At Trenton on the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of October, annually. *Pennsylvania*.—At Philadelphia on the 11th day of April, and the 11th day of October, annually. *Delaware*.—At New-Castle on the 3d day of June, and at Dover on the 27th day of October annually. *Maryland*.—At Baltimore on the 1st day of May, and the 7th day of November, annually. *Virginia*.—At Richmond on the 22d day of May, and the 22d day of November, annually. *Columbia*.—County of Washington, in the city of Washington, on the 4th Mondays of July and December, annually. *County of Alexandria*.—At Alexandria on the 4th Mondays of June and November, annually.

DISTRICT COURTS. *State of New-York*.—At New-York on the 1st Tuesdays of November, February, May, and August annually. *New-Jersey*.—At New-Brunswick and Burlington, alternately, beginning at the first, on the 1st Tuesday of Nov. February, May, and August, annually. *Pennsylvania*.—At Philadelphia on the 3d Mondays in February, May, August and November, annually. *Delaware*.—At New-Castle and Dover, alternately, beginning at the first, on the 4th Tuesdays of November, February, May, and August annually.—*Maryland*, at Baltimore, 1st Tuesday of Dec. March, June and Sept. ann.—*Virginia*, at Richmond and Norfolk alternately, beginning at the first—3d Tuesday of Dec. March, June and Sept. ann.—*Kentucky*, at Frankfort, 2d Mondays of March, 3d Mondays in June and Nov. ann.—*Columbia*, on the 1st Tuesdays of April and October, annually.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Courts of Errors and Appeals are held at Philadelphia on the 2d Monday in July, annually, with power to adjourn from time to time.—*Supreme courts* are held at Philadelphia, 1st Monday in Sept. 2 weeks ; 1st Monday in Dec. continues 4 weeks ; 1st Monday in March continues 3 weeks.—Courts of *Common Pleas* and *Quarter Sessions* for the several counties of this state : 1st **DISTRICT**.—Philadelphia, 1st Monday in March and June, 3d in Sept. and 1st in Dec.—*Delaware*, last Monday in Jan. April, July, Oct.—*Bucks*, 1st Monday in Feb. May, Aug. Nov.—*Montgomery*, 2d Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. *Chester*, 3d Mondays in Feb. May, Aug. and November. 2d **DISTRICT**. *Lancaster*, 2d Monday in Feb. May, Aug. Nov.—*York*, on the Mondays next after the courts of Lancaster.—*Adams*, on the Mondays next after the courts of Adams.—*Dauphin*, Mondays next after Cumberland. 3d **DISTRICT**.—*Berks*, 1st Monday Jan. April, Aug. Nov. *Northampton*, 2d Mondays in the same months. *Luzerne*, 3d Mondays in the same months. *Northumberland*, 4th Mondays in the same months. *Lycoming*, on the Mondays next after Northumberland. *Wayne*, on the Mondays next after Lycoming.—4th **DISTRICT**.—*Franklin*, on the 1st Mondays in Jan. April, Aug. and last in Oct. *Mifflin*, 2d Mondays in Jan. April, August,

and first in Nov. Centre, on the Mondays next succeeding the courts of Mifflin. Huntingdon, Mondays next after Centre. Bedford, Mondays next after Huntingdon. Somerset, Mondays next after the courts of Bedford. 5th DISTRICT.—Washington, the last Mondays in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. Green, Mondays next after Washington. Fayette, Mondays next after Green. Westmoreland, Mondays next after Fayette. Allegheny, on the Mondays next after the courts of Westmoreland. 6th DISTRICT.—Beaver, 1st Mondays in Feb. May, August and Nov. Butler, 2d Mondays in the same months. Mercer, 3d Mondays in the same months. Crawford, 4th Mondays in the same months. Erie, on the Mondays next following Crawford. Venango 2d Monday following the Courts of Erie. Armstrong, in 5th district, is attached to Westmoreland.

OHIO, sitting of the courts of several counties : 1st CIRCUIT. *Hamilton*, on the first Tuesdays in March, July, and November.—*Butler*, 2d Tuesdays in the same months. *Montgomery*, 4th Tuesdays in the same months. *Green*, 1st Tuesdays in April, August and December. *Warren*, 3d Tuesdays of the same months. *Clermont*, on the 4th Tuesdays in the same months. 2d CIRCUIT.—*Adams*, 1st Tuesdays in April, August and Dec. *Scioto* 2d Tuesdays in the same months. *Gallia*, 3d Tuesdays in the same months. *Ross*, 4th Tuesdays, same months. *Franklinton*, 1st Tuesdays in May, Sept. and January. *Fairfield*, 2d Tuesdays, same months.—3d CIRCUIT. *Trumbull*, last Tuesdays but one in March, July, and November. *Columbiana*, last Tuesdays in the same months. *Jefferson*, 1st Tuesdays in April, August, December. *Belmont*, 2d Tuesdays in the same months. *Washington*, 3d Tuesdays same months.

VIRGINIA. 10th DISTRICT. *Harrison*, *Monongalia*, *Ohio*, and *Randolph*, at *Monongalia* court-house, *Morgantown*, 3d of May and 20th of September, annually.

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Post-Office Establishment.—Rates of Postage.

SINGLE letters conveyed by land, any distance not exceeding 40 Miles, 8 cents ; over 40 and not exceeding 90, 10 cents ; over 90 and not exceeding 150, 12-1-2 cents ; over 150 and not exceeding 300, 17 cents ; over 300 and not exceeding 500, 20 cents ; over 500, 25 cents.

Every packet composed of 4 or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce ; except letters conveyed by water-mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless, the package actually contains more than four distinct letters.

PITTSBURGH MAILS.—The "PITTSBURGH GOOD-INTENT," mail stage from Philadelphia, arrives on Mondays and Thursdays in each week, and returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays following ; passage at present 20 dollars.

Thence it goes to *Wheelen* twice a week, thence to *Lexington* (K.) once a week—also by Mail-stage.

Butler or *Erie* mail departs on every Friday morning, and arrives on the following Thursdays in the evening.

Beaver or *New-Connecticut* mail arrives every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returns at 12 o'clock same day.

The yearly meetings of the Religious Society of Friends are held,

AT Philadelphia, the third 2d day in the 4th month.—At Wain-oak and Blackwater, Virginia, alternately, the third 7th day in the 5th month; (for the present year at Blackwater.)—At Symond's Creek and New-Garden, North Carolina, alternately, the fourth 6th day in the 10th month; [for the present year at Symond's Creek.]—At Newport, Rhode-Island, the first day following the 2d sixth day in the 6th month.—At Baltimore, for Maryland, the second 1st day in the 10th month.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS began first to emigrate to this country about the year 1780, (except a few who came on before) these generally resided on the Monongahela, and its branches in the neighborhood of Redstone. But when the land-office opened in the N. W. T. (now the state of Ohio) in 1800, the emigration of this people from the middle and Southern states rapidly increased, particularly from the latter. Two reasons may probably be assigned therefor. 1st. The fertility of the soil west of the Ohio river is no doubt a considerable inducement. 2nd. Their tenets and principles being directly opposite to involuntary servitude or slavery, which is so disgracefully prevalent in those states; they are pleased with the opportunity of an asylum in a country free from this horrid oppression. They have formed their settlements principally on the waters of Beaver, Short creek, Wheelen, Scioto, and the Miamies, to the number of about 8 or 9 thousand. They have twenty-nine meetings or places of worship on this side the mountains, seventeen of which are west of Ohio river. Those particular meetings constitute seven monthly meetings, which are held monthly to transact the concerns relative to the society for the support of their discipline and good order, and are subordinate and accountable to the yearly meeting in Baltimore.



Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS. John Wilkins, Jun. President, James Ohara, Presley Nevill, Thomas Baird, E. Denny, Dr. Geo. Stevenson, John Johnston, James Ross, Alex. Addison, Boyle Irwine, Geo. Robinson, Joseph Barker, John Woods, Alex. M'Laughlin, O. Ormsby.

The office is open for business every day in the week, [Sundays, 4th of July, and Thanksgiving days, excepted,] from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 3 o'clock, P. M.



NOTE.—Louisiana is at present under a territorial government, and is divided into Upper and Lower. The seat of government of Lower Louisiana is at New-Orleans, of which W. C. C. Claiborne is governor. St. Louis is the seat of Upper Louisiana, of which general Wilkinson is governor, as well as commander in chief of the armies of the United States. John B. C. Lucas, late of Congress, from Penn. is chief judge of the last district, as well as commissioner of claims.

St. Louis was early settled by the French, and is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the *Mississippi*, 14 miles below the mouth of the *Missouri*, and about 160 above the mouth of Ohio.....EDITOR.

A TABLE of the value and weight of foreign coins as they pass in Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. and their Federal value.

Names of Coins.	weight	Curren. of Virg. Ken. &c			Curren. of Penn. Mar. &c			Federal Value.				
		L. S. D.			L. S. D.			E. D. d. c. m				
English Guinea,	5 6	1	8	0	1	15	0	0	4	6	6	7
French Guinea,	5 5	1	7	6	1	14	6	0	4	6	0	0
Johnannes,	18 0	4	16	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Half Johannes,	9 0	2	8	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Moidore,	6 18	1	16	0	2	5	0	0	6	0	0	0
Dubloon,	16 21	4	8	0	5	12	6	1	4	9	3	3
Spanish Pistole,	4 6	1	2	0	1	8	0	0	3	7	7	3
French Pistole,	4 4	1	2	0	1	7	6	0	3	6	6	7
French Crown,	19 0	0	6	8	0	8	3	0	1	1	1	0
Spanish Dollar,	17 6	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	0
English Shilling	3 18	0	1	4	0	1	8	0	0	2	2	2
Pistareen,	3 11	0	1	2	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	0

A TABLE shewing the value of Cents.

cts.	s	d	cts.	S.	D.	cts.	S.	D.	cts.	S.	D.
1	is 0	1	25	1	11	50	3	9	74	5	7
2	0	2	27	2	0	51	3	10	75	5	8
3	0	3	28	2	1	52	3	11	77	5	9
4	0	4	29	2	2	53	4	0	78	5	10
5	0	5	30	2	3	54	4	1	79	5	11
6	0	6	31	2	4	55	4	2	80	6	0
7	0	7	32	2	5	56	4	3	81	6	1
8	0	8	33	2	6	57	4	4	82	6	2
9	0	9	34	2	7	58	4	5	83	6	3
10	0	9	35	2	8	59	4	6	84	6	4
11	0	10	36	2	9	60	4	7	85	6	5
12	0	11	37	2	9	61	4	8	87	6	6
13	1	0	38	2	10	62	4	9	88	6	7
14	1	1	39	2	11	63	4	9	89	6	8
15	1	2	40	3	0	64	4	10	90	6	9
16	1	3	41	3	1	65	4	11	91	6	9
17	1	4	42	3	2	66	5	0	92	6	10
18	1	5	43	3	3	67	5	1	93	6	11
19	1	5	44	3	4	68	5	2	94	7	0
20	1	6	45	3	5	69	5	3	95	7	1
21	1	7	46	3	6	70	5	4	97	7	2
22	1	8	47	3	7	71	5	5	98	7	3
23	1	9	48	3	8	72	5	6	99	7	5
24	1	10	49	3	8	73	5	6	100	7	6

Cents.

One sixteenth of a Dollar is 6 1-4

One eighth 12 1-2

One quarter 25

A Pistareen 20

To every nine pence add one to make cents.

A TABLE shewing the Interest of Dollars at 6 per cent.

Prin	1 mo	3 mon	6 mon	9 mon	12 mo	
Dols	D. C.	D. C.	D. C.	D. C.	D. C.	
100	0 5	0 15	0 30	0 45	0 60	<i>Explanation.</i> —If you want to know the interest of 50 dollars, look in second column, and you find that for one month it is 25 cents, for 3 months 75 cents, for 6 months 150 cents, for 9 months 225 cents, and for 12 months 3 dollars, and 1000 dollars, for the same time 60.
200	10	0 30	0 60	0 90	1 20	
300	15	0 45	0 90	1 35	1 80	
400	20	0 60	1 20	1 80	2 40	
500	25	0 75	1 50	2 25	3 0	
600	30	0 90	1 80	2 70	3 60	
700	35	1 5	2 10	3 15	4 20	
800	40	1 20	2 40	3 60	4 80	
900	45	1 35	2 70	4 5	5 40	
1000	50	1 50	3 0	4 50	6 0	
2000	1 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	
3000	1 50	4 50	9 0	13 50	18 0	
4000	2 2	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	
5000	2 50	7 50	15 0	22 50	30 0	
10000	5 2	15 0	30 0	45 0	60 0	

Of Interest at 6 per cent from 10 to 100l.

Pr	1 mo	3 month	A year.
L	S. D.	L. S. D.	L. S. D.
10	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 12 0
20	2 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0
30	3 0 0	9 0 0	1 16 0
40	4 0 0	12 0 0	2 8 0
50	5 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0
60	6 0 0	18 0 0	3 12 0
70	7 0 1	1 0 4	4 4 0
80	8 0 1	4 0 4	16 0
90	9 0 1	7 0 5	8 0
100	10 0 1	10 0 6	0 0

A table of the different Coins of the United States.

10 Mills	} make	1 Cent
10 Cents		1 Dime
10 Dimes		1 Dollar
10 Dollars		1 Eagle

Mills	Cents	Dim	Ds	Eg
10	1			
100	10	1		
1000	100	10	1	
10000	1000	100	10	1

Road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

To Turtle Creek	12	Fort Littleton	10	Lancaster C. H.	18
Greensburg	20	Skinnners	13	M'Clellands	16
Fort Legonier	19	Strasburgh	3	Downings	17
Stoystown	21	Shippensburg	10	Admiral Warren	10
Ryan's, foot Alleg.	17	Carlisle	21	The Buck	12
Bedford	11	Chambers' Ferry	20	Philadelphia	11
Crossings (Juniata)	14	Elizabethtown	14	Total	308

Road from Pittsburgh to the City of Washington.

To Bedford	100	Mercersburgh	22	Fredericktown M.	27
Top Sidling Hill	22	Haggerstown	16	Washington City	46

Road from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans.

To Canonsburgh	18	Lexington, Ken.	19	Dobbins's	30
Washington, Penn.	7	—	—	Duck river	25
Wheelen, Virginia	32	Total to Lexing.	348	Tennessee river	65
Newelstown	10	—	—	Bear creek ferry	12
Wills' Creek	45	Nicholasville	12	Big Town (Ind.)	98
Zanesville	25	Kentucky river	8	Mackintosh's	20
New-Lancaster	40	Danville	12	Perry's	9
Wolfe's	26	Carpenter's station	11	Smith's	72
Chillicothe	14	Nash's mill	10	Biopier	18
Reave's Crossing	12	Munn's powder m.	11	Huntstown	37
Falls of Paint	3	Abraham Harden's	8	Union Town	8
Horns	20	Greensburgh	13	Sulserstown	8
January's, Ohio	17	Little Barren river	12	Washington	5
Maysville	15	Burk's	2	Natchez, City of,	7
Washington	4	Barren Court H.	11	New Orleans, by }	180
Ma's Lick	8	State Line	35	way of the lake, }	
Blue Lick	12	Nashville; Tenn.	36	By way of the Le-	
Millersburgh	18	—	—	vee 300 miles.	
Paris	8	Total from P. to N.	535	Total to N. O.	1,127.

Road from Pittsburgh to Erie.

Duncan's	18	Martin Ferry	16	Watersord	7
White's	13	Meadville	15	To Reeds	10
Read's	17	Campbell's	8	Erie	5
Jones (forks)	7	Culbertson's	8	Total	125

Road from Pittsburgh to Warren, Ohio.

Whites on the Ohio	12	Falls of Beaver	3	Curtin's	7
Crow's bottom, K.	10	Greensburgh	8	Youngs Town	7
Beaver	7	Douglass's	15	Warren	15

Brown's Dictionary of the Bible Improved.

ZADOK CRAMER purposes to put this celebrated and valuable work to press in the Spring of 1805. From the encouragement already received, a very general subscription may be expected, the real value and usefulness of the work indeed, truly entitles it to meet with a welcome and warm reception by an enlightened and generous public. Among our numerous subscribers we feel a peculiar pleasure in having received the patronage of the president of the United States, of which the following esteemed note to the publisher will evince:

"TH. JEFFERSON. presents his compliments to mr. Cramer and subscribes with pleasure for a copy of Brown's Dictionary of the Bible which he proposes to print at Pittsburg.
"Washington, Mar. 8, '05."

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